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The Weather.

The day before yesterday (Wednesday, June 28th), the thermometer stood at one time above 96 in a cool place, where, for the last fifteen years, it had not been known to rise above 94. Yesterday it stood at 94 at five o'clock in the afternoon; about two o'clock it was a little higher. To-day, at 11 o'clock, the heat was quite moderate, being only 91. On Wednesday, in the strong draft in the passage through the Court House, the thermometer got above 94 at two o'clock. This is all of three degrees below the average of rooms in town.

In the office where we write, the heat has ranged for the last few days about 99 or 100. Need we offer any better excuse for any short-comings. Editors, unfortunately, can be subject to heat and cold like other people, and can hardly be expected to be particularly amusing while in a semi-fluid state.

We have been assured, on the authority of one of our most observant physicians, that the weather this week has been the warmest with which we have been visited for the last twenty years.

Daily Journal, June 30.

LOOK OUT.—A gentleman of this place informs us that yesterday afternoon he shot a dog which appeared to him to have all the symptoms of hydrophobia, as foaming at the mouth, grinding his teeth, and snapping at everything that came in his way. The dog was shot in a house in Market street above Front, in which he had run.

It is certainly a time to look out for mad dogs, if there be anything in the received theory that canine madness is produced by heat, for of a truth, it has been hot enough to set our devil, or any body else's devil, or the devil by himself, devil-mad, very mad, stark, staving mad—mad as a March hare—mad as a halibut—mad as thunder—mad as a mad bull—a fighting pig—a belligerent ram-cat—an incensed billy-goat—mad—mad as a strong-minded woman—as an old sow with one of her pigs stolen and squealing—mad as a she thunder cloud—mad as a knock-kneed streak of cross-eyed lightning.

Daily Journal, July 1.

The Post Office Department.

While there is no Department of the General Government which comes into an immediate contact and intercourse with the great body of the people as that of the Post Office, there is none other which is called upon to sustain, not simply its own burdens, but also to saddle with all sorts of unremunerated labor for Congress and "the rest of mankind." If "philanthropy" wants a hobby, an ocean penny-postage is ready-made to its hand; if speculators want to fatten off public plunder, they get steamship contracts, at the expense of the revenues of the Post Office Department; in fact, this Department is made the general pack-horse, to bear all sorts of burdens and to be experimented upon in all sorts of ways.

Under existing circumstances, the revenues of the Department do not begin to pay its expenses, let alone leaving a margin for the establishment of new routes or the improvement of old ones. The Postmaster-General cannot hope or expect to escape obloquy and censure. Reasonable and proper demands for mail accommodations are made by growing sections and localities, and refused because the Department has not the means to accommodate the public. Without the abolition of the franking privilege, and a stop being put to bloated ocean contracts as soon as possible, the Post Office cannot hope to be self-sustaining, at the present rates of postage.

If any body can point to a Postmaster General since Franklin, who, work as he might, has been able even to retain his popularity in office, without pretending to increase it, we will acknowledge that he knows more about the subject than we do. Judge Campbell talks about reducing the rates of compensation to Railroads carrying the mails, and those connected with the Roads aforesaid are naturally down on him, without reflecting that it is the fault of Congress that has put it out of the power of the Department to pursue a liberal system.

We can hardly say how far the bill recently passed by the House will tend to help the state of things. It doesn't appear to us that it will do much.

Congress.

The Senate seems to be still engaged in the discussion of the slavery question, in connection with a motion made by Mr. Rockwell, of Massachusetts, to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary the memorial of 2,100 citizens of Massachusetts, praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, in consequence of the passage of the Nebraska Bill. On Wednesday, the debate was carried on with great warmth and some personality.

The House, after some debate, laid on the table, by a vote of 84 to 70, the bill to establish a weekly mail service between the Atlantic ports and San Francisco. The House then went into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill appropriating ten millions of dollars to carry into effect the treaty recently concluded with Mexico (which will be found in our columns to-day). After a short debate, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House, upon which the question was then taken, and it passed by a vote of 103 to 62.

On Thursday the Senate passed the House Bill appropriating ten millions of dollars, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the recent treaty with Mexico. The bill to establish a line of mail steamers from San Francisco and Shanghai, was taken up, and, after some discussion, ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

In the House of Representatives, the bill modifying the existing postal laws was brought up and passed by a vote of 154 to 55. It provides for increasing the inland postage, only in case of a longer distance than three thousand miles, when it will be charged 10 cents; and charging an ocean postage on letters to foreign ports, of five cents for any distance under three thousand miles, and over that distance ten cents, excepting where contracts or treaties shall have established, or may in future establish, different rates. All postage passing through the mails of the United States, excepting those from foreign countries, to be prepaid, and after the 1st of January next such postage to be paid in postage stamps. The bill to come into operation on the fiscal quarter succeeding its passage.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the resolution of the House on the subject of adjournment. The original House resolution was for the adjournment of Congress on the 14th day of August; the Senate amendment changed the resolution so as to adjourn on 12 o'clock, m., on July 17, to 12 o'clock, m., on Monday, October 16.

A great many propositions were made and rejected.

The Farmer's Journal.

By Dr. Tompkins, and published by Wm. D. Cook & Co., Raleigh, for July has been received. We have heretofore neglected to notice that this work has been materially improved in every respect during the present year. We hope the agricultural people of the State will give it that support it merits. The importance of a well conducted agricultural periodical in our State cannot be too highly valued, and the better it is patronized, the more valuable will its editor be enabled to make it.

Scared About Brunswick Again.

The danger with which whiggery in Brunswick is threatened, appears to be quite imminent, as will be seen by the following from the last number of the Raleigh Register:

"A friend writes: 'The Locos are making tremendous exertions to revolutionize the gallant little Brunswick, which they consider a perfect plague spot. But it won't do.'"

"We trust that the gallant Whigs of that glorious little county will stand by their colors, and rebuke the arrogant dictation of lococoism! They have always given to their brethren, in other sections of the State, an example of devotion and manly independence worthy of imitation!"

Now, bless your little heart, Mr. Register, why shouldn't the Democrats of Brunswick make every honorable exertion to effect the triumph of their principles, and the election of their candidate in Brunswick? and what right have you, up in Raleigh, to talk about the honest and honorable efforts of free citizens, as arrogant dictation. If Col. Meares should be returned to the Legislature from Brunswick, it would simply be because he will get a majority in a fair race—he will not be smuggled in like your present minority representative in Congress from the Raleigh District. We ask simply of the people of Brunswick to act as to themselves may seem best, and above all, to repel arrogance and dictation, come from what quarter it may, even from the would-be Sachem of the Raleigh Register.

THE REVENUE OF THE UNITED STATES.—To-day closes the present fiscal year. The receipts into the United States Treasury from all sources are put down at about \$75,000,000, of which \$68,000,000 is produced by the existing Tariff, and some \$7,000,000 by the sales of Public Lands. About \$20,000,000 of public debt has been paid off within the year, and the Surplus in the Treasury is still about \$32,000,000. The \$10,000,000 to be paid on account of the Mexican Treaty will reduce the surplus to that extent. It is to be hoped that Congress at its present session will so far reduce the rates of duties as to bring receipts within the range of expenditures, making proper provision for the reduction or extinguishment of the public debt.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The subject of the Railroad from Wilmington, West, to Charlotte and Tennessee, being one of much importance to the valley of the Cape Fear, I deem it the duty of every one feeling a proper interest in that great work to aid, by every means, in throwing light upon the proper location. Private interests often have too much influence in determining the location of works of Internal Improvement, and by which lasting injury is sometimes inflicted upon the best projected enterprise. It seems that Whiteville has been spoken of as the best starting point for the "Cape Fear Mountain Railroad," but it would not be well to consult the Map, and the nature of the country over which this Road is to pass, before investing the feelings of the North or that part of the State in a particular location? Whiteville is not the best point, I think. Now let us reason together:—This Road is to be continued to the Tennessee line, and connect with Cincinnati and the great West, and to be one of our most important lines. Let us keep this in mind, and let us see in the outset, let us turn to the right hand or to the left to please a few people; let us not begin the Road upon too small a scale for the work that it will have to do; let us start from Wilmington with a six feet gauge, and run nearly an air line to Charlotte, passing near Lumberton, Rockingham, Wadesboro, &c. I say near Lumberton, for an air line will, by the aid of the Map, pass through Wilmington, near Lumberton, near Rockingham, through Wadesboro, and Charlotte.

I would suggest curving a little towards Fayetteville—at least, within 20 miles. Then I would urge upon the towns of Wilmington and Fayetteville to connect the Western Road with this great stem, by a branch, from the nearest point, to Fayetteville. Eventually, the Western Road will be pushed to the upper Yadkin, in the vicinity of Salisbury, or thereabouts.

It seems to me that there are two important sections of North Carolina to be tapped by local Roads, in the first instance; but one of these local Roads will become a great line from East to West. That is, the region of country from Fayetteville, West, through the coal and iron Counties of Moore and Chatham, to Salisbury, requires at this moment, a local Road to Wilmington, through Fayetteville. The rich Counties of Anson, Richmond, Union and Mecklenburg require a local Road to Wilmington, to bring them to a good and near market, in the State. The County of Robeson, also rich in naval stores, wants an outlet to her own sea-board. But it so happens that this local Road, through the Counties mentioned, is on the very route required for a great Road from the West, through Tennessee, to the sea-board. Its terminus—Wilmington—is by far the nearest point on the coast to Tennessee, and the finest harbor in the South, except Mobile, and will, in a year or two, have as much water on the Bar as the far-famed Beaufort or Cape Lookout Bar, and with five times the capacity for commerce, the anchorage ground being almost unlimited—being, at the same time, the most favorable point for the sea mail for California to leave the coast. The natural advantages of the Cape Fear harbor seem to be almost beyond the estimate of her own people—those who have known it all their lives.

This plan will then make a main stem from Wilmington, West, to the Mountains, via Lumberton, Rockingham, Wadesboro, Charlotte, &c. Then a Road to leave this main stem, for the sea mail, for California, to run to Fayetteville, by the Fayetteville Western Road, to tap the rich valley of the Yadkin. If there is any citizen of North Carolina opposed to this plan, he has some private local interest, or he wants to go to Beaufort. I say let all who want to do so, go to Beaufort; but build their Roads, and I will guarantee Wilmington and the Cape Fear region, Fayetteville included, will take care of themselves.

The Western Road should have a six feet gauge. If it is thought better, we may go twenty-five miles on the Manchester Road, and then over nearly the same route, and then make the same connection with Fayetteville. But this will only enable us to use a five feet gauge, the Manchester Road having that gauge now, and all Roads connecting with it must have the same. But a six feet gauge has many advantages, if the business of the Road is large. F. Smithville, June 30th, 1854.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.—At Nashville, on the 23d inst., there were 10 deaths of which 7 were from cholera. Fayetteville, Tenn., has been almost entirely deserted, in consequence of 15 cholera deaths. At Shelbyville, Ky., there have been 10 fatal cases. Judge Short is one of the victims. Bowling Green, Ky., is also nearly deserted—12 deaths have taken place there. The disease has also broken out at Jackson county, Ala., and among the laborers on the Nashville Railroad. Several cases are reported in Cincinnati, but the victims are principally strangers arrived on river boats.

DIVIDENDS.—The Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent.

The Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

The Bank of Fayetteville has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, besides adding two per cent to the surplus fund.

Fay. Observer.

From the Raleigh Standard.

A CARD.

EDENTON, June 23, 1854.

Mr. Editor: I beg the privilege of your columns to correct a misrepresentation made in an editorial notice published in the "Whig and Intelligencer" of this place of a discussion between Col. Paine, the Whig candidate for the Commons, and myself. That article asserts that I took ground against the State's borrowing money for the Central Railroad and its extensions, and that I represented Mr. Biagg as holding the same opinion.

I positively deny having coupled the name of Mr. Biagg in any manner with the Road and its proposed extensions.

I trust this simple denial may fully serve the purpose for which it is designed.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN C. BADHAM.

From the Southern (Miss.) Journal, Aug. 6, 1853.

Barbecue at the Plantation of the Hon. S. A. Douglas.

Mr. Furrow: I had the pleasure of attending the barbecue given by Mr. James Strickland, the agent and overseer of the Hon. S. A. Douglas, of Illinois, at the plantation of this gentleman, on Pearl river, in this county, on the 30th ult. The barbecue was intended really for the slaves on the place, in accordance with a yearly custom which Mr. Strickland had adopted, but there was a goodly number of ladies and gentlemen present from the immediate neighborhood.

The arrangements were in most excellent taste, and the tables groaned beneath a profusion of all the good things of this life. The barbecued meats were dressed in the finest and most reliable style, and the adjoining river and lakes had been forced to add their supply of dainties to the feast. I noticed, too, that there was a real superabundance of delicious cakes of all sorts, shapes, sizes, and ingredients; but being almost greedily engaged in the demolition of the more substantial portions of the dinner, I feel incompetent to pass a distinct judgment upon the same. My friend, Jack, expressed, I think, the sentiments of the crowd, when, with two tender ribs of mutton in his mouth, and a delicate piece of well-browned fried pork, he hoarsely whispered: "The negroes followed the invited guests at the tables and sat down to the same dainties and delicacies which had just afforded so much satisfaction to our palates. They numbered some one hundred and forty in all. It was a goodly sight to see their dark countenances lighted up with pleasure at the sight of the tables before them, the entire abandon with which they pitched into the good things; the extreme delicacy of the female portion of the crowd, ordering the delighted waiters, with fastidious taste and careless flow of the head, to 'fetch the nicest pieces of the sheep-meat they could find,' or 'to cut a big piece of de cake wid de icing on it,' or 'to stand furder back, and not crowd on de lady when she was drinking coffee.'"

The most amusing part of the scene was a table full of little snow-balls—some forty in number, and all about one size and age. They were the blackest of black 'little niggers.' Their heads rolled from side to side as they crammed in the food, and more particularly the cake in a pure repetition of animal enjoyment. They did enjoy it. Tears were in their large rolling eyes, but they were tears produced by a satiety of cake. They kept heaving they could 'Eat no more!'"

There was not one of the slaves, little or big, but who was dressed cleanly, and some of them almost elegantly—in fact, (as it may sound to the ears of some) fully as much taste for dress among the negroes as among the whites. The little ones are rigged off in their white cotton shirts, the old familiar plantation dress for the children of the South—white as well as black. Here was comfort, health and happiness displayed.

My object, Mr. Editor, in thus detailing the scene which I witnessed on this plantation, is to call the attention of your readers (and it may be some who are not) to the fact that here, in our own County of Lawrence, in the State of Mississippi, is a large plantation of negroes owned by a Northern United States Senator, and that these negroes are better fed, better clothed, and their bodily comforts better provided for than many of even the white laboring classes of the North—passing by for the present the condition of its free colored population. The negroes of Senator Douglas have divine service regularly performed, and for their special benefit. Their spiritual, as well as bodily wants, are attended to. Now the thought struck me that it would have been a most instructive lesson to certain free soil constituents of Senator Douglas, had they been present on this occasion. I would like to have seen the exponent and embodiment of "all young America" make his appearance just as his slaves seated themselves at the tables, in order that he might have taken in at a single glance the real condition of the "poor African of the South." It would have added new eloquence to his tongue, new strength to his genius, and new energy to his soul, to have been able to witness such a scene as this, and afterwards, when fortune should drop the hideous falsehood from his tongue, to have described, in his own strong and vivid language, the sight he beheld on the banks of the Pearl, in the slave State of Mississippi, and to have told the revilers of our institutions, with his natural boldness, that this was not an isolated instance of the southerner's humanity to the slave—but that it was the same everywhere—over the full length and breadth of our beautiful smiling South. It would have been a good hint to such a man as Douglas, to have told those charlatans in literature, those Pharisees in philanthropy, and that immodest womanhood of the North, what we know the truth to be from actual observation.

New Hampshire Legislature.

CORCORAN, June 27.—In the house of representatives the forenoon was spent in the anti-Nebraska resolutions; also, a bill introduced for the punishment of bribery and corruption—without coming to a decision.

A committee of five was appointed to inquire into charges against the coalition of attempting to bribe members and dragging their liquor.

Dratford Accident at Niagara.

BUFFALO, June 28, 1854.—A terrible accident occurred this morning at Niagara Falls. A little girl, five years of age, who was playing on the top of the precipice known as the Devil's Hole, approached too near the edge and overbalanced. For an instant she clung to the bushes, but losing her hold before assistance could reach her, fell into the gulf, a distance of 150 feet. She still survives, but her recovery is impossible.

A JAPANESE FEAST.—During Commodore Perry's late visit to Japan, himself and suite were entertained at a feast by the natives. Cooked meats, fried salmon, and a variety of indigestible compounds were served up, of which they were obliged to partake through etiquette. Hereafter a strong stomach may be considered as a high recommendation in our Japanese diplomatist.

Southern Moss For Mattresses.

A lady traveller, from Missouri, writes as follows to the Ohio Farmer: "I can think of nothing that I saw on my journey that is more worthy of description than the Mississippi moss. Some five hours ride above New Orleans, you begin to see this strange forest drapery of the South. It is of a grey color, and on the trees that have long been burdened with it, becomes a complete covering—not hanging in graceful festoons, as I had imagined, but in great mats and clusters, making the tree in winter look dead and unseemly. It appears as if a tree into which a winding and curved floating mass of moss had been winding it round all the limbs and branches, and leaving it swaying to and fro in deformed ugliness."

"I can think of nothing more goosy, dark and wretched than a moss-covered forest. The vine itself seems to have no roots, being simply attached to the tree, and when detached and held in the hand is very pretty having a profusion of little blossoms, miniature somethings of the cypress blossom at Shelbyville, Ky., there have been 10 fatal cases. Judge Short is one of the victims. Bowling Green, Ky., is also nearly deserted—12 deaths have taken place there. The disease has also broken out at Jackson county, Ala., and among the laborers on the Nashville Railroad. Several cases are reported in Cincinnati, but the victims are principally strangers arrived on river boats."

"ITS VALUE FOR MATTRESSES.—In preparing it for use, the process is to that used for dressing felt or hemp is practised; and when the moss is cut and the bark beaten off, the inside fibre is like long, black horse-hair. Why more of it is not used, is a mystery. Some trees, I should think, would furnish a dozen moss beds. Yet there it hangs in its desolate grandeur, unmolested; while cotton, so valuable for other things is made into mattresses. A good, well-filled moss bed is much better than cotton or buck, and by picking it over once a year or oftener, may be kept in order, and as good as new, for a number of years."

"It does not mat so soon as cotton, and is much more cool and beautiful for a bed. Then it is not liable to bad odors, as is the hair; nor does it tempt vermin. It may with a little care, be kept always clean and wholesome."

REASONABLE.—It is reasonable to believe that—

When a new born baby looks like its papa, the head of the family has not been in California above a year.

When a wife kisses her husband and looks unutterable affection at him, she is in want of a "twenty spot."

The Cholera.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 30.—Several cholera cases have occurred here, exciting considerable alarm.

Chemistry for Farmers' Boys.

As Taught in the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, England.

Men, as well as boys, can study the following instructive article with profit. It contains a world of information.

1. What inorganic matters enter into the composition of the soil, and of cultivated plants?
2. Mention the general character of stiff clay soils, and describe the means of improving them?
3. Under what circumstances are pining and burning likely to be attended with good results—and in what cases will it do harm instead of good?
4. What changes farm-yard manure undergo in keeping?
5. Mention some of the principles which ought to guide the farmer in the management of home-made manure?
6. What are the best means of preventing ammonia in dung heaps?
7. On what constituents of artificial manures do their fertilizing and commercial value depend?
8. What are the adulterations more generally occurring in Peruvian Guano, and how can they be detected?

ANSWERS.

1. The inorganic matters found in plants are the following: Potash, soda, silica, lime, sulphuric acid (manganese occurs in bark of trees), carbonic acid, iron, chlorine, phosphoric acid.
2. Any soil containing more than fifty per cent of alumina, is called a clay. They are tenacious, cold and wet, naturally and unusually fertile; but by improvement yield a generous return of considerable value, and possess a less tendency to exhaustion than any other kinds of soil. The other general characters will be touched upon in speaking of the improvements, which are the following—draining, subsoiling, burning, liming, mixing, plowing, roughing, digging, and long dung. Draining stands first; this arises from the natural character of the soil; it is stiff impervious, and possesses a great amount of retaining moisture. Draining, the excess of moisture, which naturally accumulates in the subsoil, is drawn away, and the air naturally follows the water; cracks and fissures are formed, the carbonic acid of the water and air, its oxygen and all climatic influences are thus brought into play. The soil is thus rendered friable, its chemical constituents become altered and broken down, forming new compounds, and the soil is thus rendered more fertile. It is brought into the soil in search of food, and fertility is brought about and developed. Sometimes, too, matters of a deleterious nature are removed by drains, and the clay, by having its water removed, has a tendency to absorb gases. Subsoiling has generally had recourse to where the subsoil differs in character to the surface, and when they alter its physical character, so as to lighten it, if no potash combinations occur, if it be deficient in vegetable matter, then burning and pining are good.
3. Farm yard manure, by keeping, putrefies; sulphate of ammonia are driven off; potash is carried away by the drainage which is generally improved. The organic matter is reduced, carbonic acid and phosphoric hydrogen are given off, and the mineral matter is more concentrated. It was considered by Liebig that well-rotted manure owed its extra fertilizing effects to this excess of mineral matters—a matter doubted by some. The remaining matters are more soluble.
4. The principle ought to be kept up in all fertilizing substances, to procure the manure in the most concentrated form (unless requiring for clay, or where a mechanical action is required), and as free of water as possible, by compression, to exclude the air. By box-feeding, compression, exclusion of the air, keeping out rain, keeping up regular fermentation, prevention of sweeping winds, no less by liquid matters, flowing away of alkalis, &c., and a more judicious use of the dung and urine with the straw takes place. When the manure is in the heap, the heap should be made large—wide at the base and narrow at the top; it should be compressed, drainage furnished at the base, and liquid collected in a tank, and either used as such, or again pumped over the heap. The preserving of ammonia will be touched upon in the next question.
5. The common methods of retaining ammonia: 1st. Road-sides, and the manure is turned, without salt, and peat soil. These act by their power of absorbing ammonia, by keeping out and keeping up regular fermentation. 2d. Sulphate of iron, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, chloride of sodium. Sulphate of iron acts as a fixer by free sulphate of ammonia, as a deodorizer, by forming sulphure of iron, with the sulphuric hydrogen given off. Sulphate of magnesia, which is generally in double salt of magnesia and ammonia, and a uniting water, and phosphoric acid. Sulphate of lime is considered to form sulphate of ammonia and carbonate of lime. It only does this when soluble, to which state it is not easily reduced, and reverts again to carbonate of ammonia; it may unite with the phosphoric acid. Chloride of sodium acts by stopping fermentation. Acid fixes—sulphuric and muriatic acid acts by entering into combination with the ammonia; the latter, as it may be procured cheap near salt manufactures, is the cheapest, and quite as effectual.
6. Artificial manures owe their fertilizing effects to ammonia, which they contain, and to phosphoric acid and potash. The value, of course, depends upon the quantity of these matters they contain; they possess little action.
7. Peruvian guano adulterations used are sand, loam, quicklime and gypsum. To detect the first, burn a small quantity of the guano; if more than one per cent of silica remains, sand has been used. For the loam—if the ash is colored red, loam has been used. For quicklime—after dissolving the ash in muriatic acid, separate silica and precipitate alumina and iron, should it be present; to the filtrate add oxalate of ammonia, if more than a trace of lime is precipitated; lime has been used to adulterate. Gypsum may be indirectly detected, by a precipitate of chloride of barium.—The Plover

A Grave and Serious Charge.

A week or two since we referred to the fact that Mr. Ennett was expelled from the Senate of this State, in 1844, on the charge of having forged a certificate of his election as a member of that body, and that Gen. Dockery, with nine other members, voted against permitting him to take his seat after he had been unanimously re-elected by the freeholders of Onslow County. The Roman Whigs and Western Advocate, a paper published in Salisbury, by G. A. Miller and S. W. James, replies to this, and says:

"We now charge that a forgery was committed beyond all doubt, and that the Editor of the Salisbury was a party and a privy to that forgery, and that it was plotted and executed under his roof on a Sunday night, in the City of Raleigh."

This is a very grave and serious charge. If true, it is due to public justice that the fact should be known, and that the party charged should incur the infamy, which the commission of such a crime brings with it. With it, if false, then those who have preferred the charge should stand convicted before the world as malicious slanderers and calumniators. We shall not stoop to deny such a charge; nor do we wish to soil our columns with the use of such language as would be necessary to characterize such men. We have caused legal proceedings to be instituted, so that the charge may be duly examined and decided upon by a Court and jury.—*Rail Standard.*

LUCKY MISTAKE.—A lucky mistake was that of a few years since, when two gentlemen of Alabama had a newspaper quarrel which became so personal that one of them, Mr. B., wrote to the other, Mr. B., that he would be in Columbus, Georgia, and would expect to meet B. there. Mr. B. replied that he would be on hand. When the day arrived, the challenge was in Columbus, Mississippi, and the challenge was so ridiculous that their friends afterwards interposed, and the matter was settled and hushed up.

A LITTLE CHILD AMONG THE LUNATICS.—A day or two ago, a gentleman whose official duties required him to visit a lunatic Asylum near this city, devoted to the indigent insane, took with him a little boy some three years old, and it was an interesting study to watch the effect which the presence of the young visitor produced among the lunatics of every grade. An unusual degree of quiet and order prevailed in every hall, and touching manifestations of the softening and soothing influence of childhood were exhibited by those who were ordinarily most intractable. This was particularly the case with those who had passed the season of youth. One man, incurably insane, approached the little fellow with a countenance for the moment full of gentleness and kindness, and with a polite gesture handed him a straw—being all that he had to give—and showed great satisfaction when it was accepted, and borne as if it had been of value. Almost all approached and shook hands with the infant, and so mild was their bearing that he did not for a moment hesitate, and although abashed at what was to him an unusual crowd, he cheerfully yielded his little hand to their caresses. But the most interesting scene was in the women's apartments. They were ready to devour the child with their caresses, and yet when they observed that their crowding and noisy approach annoyed him, instinctively withdrew a little, and modulated their voices to tones of tenderness, to which many of them had long been strangers. One of the women, herself a mother, enquired with tearful eyes—"Dear little fellow, is his mother living?" An affirmative reply seemed to relieve her apprehensions and her expression of interest assumed a more cheerful tone. The most violent, closely confined in cells, watched every movement of the boy with intense interest, and some begged, by all the affection for their own offspring, which insanity in its worst form had not eradicated—to be permitted to embrace him. The whole scene was calculated to deepen the sympathy felt for the most unfortunate class who were the object of the visit, and to show how strongly the society of children is calculated to win back to gentleness those who, from any cause, have passed the indignant line which separates the sane from the insane.—*N. Y. Courier.*

TEMPERATURE AND EDITORIALS.—The New York Commercial Advertiser tells the following pleasant story:

It is told of some clergyman that, while laboring under embarrassment in the treatment of his subject, he observed slight signs of weariness and dissatisfaction on the part of his audience, whereupon, leaning over the desk, and fixing his eye upon an individual whose lip was more openly curled in contempt, he said, "If any of you think you can do better than I am doing, you can come up and try. Now if you only think that my sermons are tedious, and that the reading is only recreation at any time, and especially if they think that, in the present temperature, it is easy to pen any thing brilliant or profound, they can come up to our desk and try. We venture to assure them that instead of covering the paper with emanations of mind, oracularisms of genius, and gems of thought they will cover it with evaporations from their physical organization, falling in condensed drops from their fingers and face."

MARRIED.

In this county, on Thursday evening last, 28th ult., at 2 o'clock, Mr. Wallace, Mr. BENJAMIN F. KEITTI, to Mrs. M. A. MARSHALL, all of this county.

DIED.

In this town, on Thursday afternoon, the 29th ult., at 2 o'clock, Mary CATHERINE, aged 6 years, 9 months, and 2 days. And at 4 o'clock, JULIA ELIA, daughters of William and Mary A. Radcliffe.

In this town, on Thursday, the 29th ult., EMANUEL C. BETTINGER, Esq., aged 73 years. Mr. Bettinger, who was born in Europe, a thorough education, with a view of qualifying him for the Roman Priesthood; having, however, an aversion to that profession, he emigrated to this country, and settled in Washington, year 1796. Possessed of a vigorous and cultivated mind, Mr. B. was, in the "old time," an ornament to that circle of friends who enjoyed the benefits of his association. Always of modest mien and retiring habits, he had for many years withdrawn himself from social enjoyments, and pursued, with diligence and a degree of scrupulous honesty all his business and social relations. With a liberal and generous display of ostentation, he silently bestowed his charity with a liberal hand, as many a beating breast and moistened eye of the poor and the orphan, who have been the recipients of his kindness, as they heard the announcement of his death, will testify. Mr. Bettinger had no enemies, and many friends, in this, the town of his adoption, where his many virtues and his many friends will be remembered with affection. The death of one of his most respected citizens felt and deplored.

COM.

At residence, on Topsail Sound, New Hanover County, on the 30th ult., after a protracted illness, Mr. ARTHUR SHEPARD, aged 68 years. The deceased leaves a devoted wife and ten children, besides many friends to mourn his death.—*COM.*

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

- June 29.—Steamer Fairy, Corvell, from Fayetteville, to J. E. Elliott.
- 30.—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.
- July 1.—Steamer Horrietta, Allen, from White Hall, to West & Eilers.
- July 1.—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.
- Steamer Rowan, Barry, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.
- 2.—Brigs Tins, Berry, from Boston, to J. H. Chadborn & Co., with mdse.
- 3.—Brigs Small, from New York, in ballast, to DeRosier & Brown.
- 4.—Brigs DeRosier, Brewster, from New York, to DeRosier & Brown.
- 5.—Brigs Gardner, from Philadelphia, to Geo Harris; with mdse.
- 6.—Brigs Wake, Briggs, from New York, to Geo Harris; with mdse.
- 7.—Brigs Mary Isabella, Summers, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro., with mdse.
- 8.—Brigs Augustus Moore, Morgan, from Norfolk, Va., to A. Morgan, with mdse.
- 9.—Brigs Wm A Stafford, Gorman, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdse.
- 10.—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.
- 11.—Brigs Horrietta, Allen, from White Hall, to West & Eilers.
- 12.—Brigs Tins, Berry, from Boston, to J. H. Chadborn & Co., with mdse.
- 13.—Brigs Small, from New York, in ballast, to DeRosier & Brown.
- 14.—Brigs DeRosier, Brewster, from New York, to DeRosier & Brown.
- 15.—Brigs Gardner, from Philadelphia, to Geo Harris; with mdse.
- 16.—Brigs Wake, Briggs, from New York, to Geo Harris; with mdse.
- 17.—Brigs Mary Isabella, Summers, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro., with mdse.
- 18.—Brigs Augustus Moore, Morgan, from Norfolk, Va., to A. Morgan, with mdse.
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